

Mr. DAVIDSON. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

□ 1245

GHOST ARMY CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 707) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 23d Headquarters, Special Troops and the 3133d Signal Service Company, in recognition of their unique and highly distinguished service as a "Ghost Army" that conducted deception operations in Europe during World War II, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 707

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Ghost Army Congressional Gold Medal Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The 23d Headquarters, Special Troops, comprised of the 23d Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Special Troops, the 603d Engineer Camouflage Battalion, the 406th Combat Engineer Company, the 3132d Signal Service Company and the Signal Company, Special, 23d Headquarters, Special Troops and the 3133d Signal Service Company were top-secret units of the United States Army that served in Europe during World War II.

(2) The 23d Headquarters, Special Troops, was actively engaged in battlefield operations from June of 1944 through March of 1945. The 3133d Signal Service Company was engaged in operations in Italy in 1945.

(3) The deceptive activities of these units were integral to several Allied victories across Europe and reduced American casualties.

(4) In evaluating the performance of these units after the War, a U.S. Army analysis found that "Rarely, if ever, has there been a group of such a few men which had so great an influence on the outcome of a major military campaign."

(5) Many Ghost Army soldiers were citizen-soldiers recruited from art schools, advertising agencies, communications companies, and other creative and technical professions.

(6) The first four members of the 23d Headquarters, Special Troops, landed on D-Day and two became casualties while creating false beach landing sites.

(7) The 23d Headquarters, Special Troops, secret deception operations commenced in France on June 14, 1944, when Task Force Mason, a 17-man detachment of the 23d led by First Lieutenant Bernard Mason, landed at Omaha Beach. Task Force Mason conducted Operation ELEPHANT between 1 and 4 July, 1944, to draw enemy fire and protect the 980th Field Artillery Battalion (VIII Corps) as part of the Normandy Campaign.

(8) Operation ELEPHANT was a prelude to 21 full-scale tactical deceptions completed by the 23d Headquarters, Special Troops.

(9) Often operating on or near the front lines, the 23d Headquarters, Special Troops, used inflatable tanks, artillery, airplanes

and other vehicles, advanced engineered soundtracks, and skillfully crafted radio trickery to create the illusion of sizable American forces where there were none and to draw the enemy away from Allied troops.

(10) The 3132d and the 3133d Signal Service Companies, activated in Pine Camp (now Fort Drum), New York, at the Army Experimental Station in March 1944, were the only two active duty "sonic deception" ground combat units in World War II.

(11) Soldiers of the 23d Headquarters, Special Troops, impersonated other, larger Army units by sewing counterfeit patches onto their uniforms, painting false markings on their vehicles, and creating phony headquarters staffed by fake generals, all in an effort to feed false information to Axis spies.

(12) During the Battle of the Bulge, the 23d Headquarters, Special Troops, created counterfeit radio traffic to mask the efforts of General George Patton's Third Army as it mobilized to break through to the 101st Airborne and elements of 10th Armored Division in the besieged Belgian town of Bastogne.

(13) In its final mission, Operation VIERSEN, in March 1945, the 23d Headquarters, Special Troops, conducted a tactical deception that drew German units down the Rhine River and away from the Ninth Army, allowing the Ninth Army to cross the Rhine into Germany. On this mission, the 1,100 men of the Ghost Army, with the assistance of other units, impersonated forty thousand men, or two complete divisions of American forces, by using fabricated radio networks, soundtracks of construction work and artillery fire, and more than 600 inflatable vehicles. According to a military intelligence officer of the 79th Infantry, "There is no doubt that Operation VIERSEN materially assisted in deceiving the enemy with regard to the real dispositions and intentions of this Army."

(14) Three soldiers of the 23d Headquarters, Special Troops, gave their lives and dozens were injured in carrying out their mission.

(15) In April 1945, the 3133d Signal Service Company conducted Operation CRAFTSMAN in support of Operation SECOND WIND, the successful allied effort to break through the German defensive position to the north of Florence, Italy, known as the Gothic Line. Along with an attached platoon of British engineers, who were inflatable decoy specialists, the 3133d Signal Service Company used sonic deception to misrepresent troop locations along this defensive line.

(16) The activities of the 23d Headquarters, Special Troops and the 3133d Signal Service Company remained highly classified for more than forty years after the war and were never formally recognized. The extraordinary accomplishments of this unit are deserving of belated official recognition.

(17) The United States is eternally grateful to the soldiers of the 23d Headquarters, Special Troops and the 3133d Signal Service Company for their proficient use of innovative tactics throughout World War II, which saved lives and made significant contributions to the defeat of the Axis powers.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the award, on behalf of the Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design to the 23d Headquarters, Special Troops, and the 3133d Signal Service Company, known as the "Ghost Army", collectively, in recognition of its unique and incredible service during World War II.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the award referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall

strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the gold medal in honor of the Ghost Army, the gold medal shall be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where it will be available for display as appropriate and available for research.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should make the gold medal awarded pursuant to this Act available for display elsewhere, particularly at appropriate locations associated with the Ghost Army, and that preference should be given to locations affiliated with the Smithsonian Institution.

SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck under section 3, at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the medal, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

SEC. 5. NATIONAL MEDAL.

The gold medal struck pursuant to this Act is a national medal for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 6. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLEAVER) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 707, the Ghost Army Congressional Gold Medal Act.

I thank the gentlewoman from New Hampshire for her work on this bill which honors the creativity and ingenuity of the men of the 23d Headquarters, Special Troops and the 3133d Signal Service Company in conducting deception operations in Europe during World War II.

The Ghost Army was a 1,100-man unit comprised mostly of individuals recruited from art schools. They were from advertising agencies, communications companies, and other creative fields. They were tasked with using their creative talents to mislead, deceive, and confuse the German Army and lure them away from Allied combat units.

Following the D-day landing in France, the Ghost Army undertook a "traveling road show" utilizing fake radio transmissions, inflatable tanks, and theatrical sounds and atmospheric effects to conduct elaborate ruses to deflect German units away from the actual Allied unit location and towards imaginary ones.

The artists, architects, engineers of the Ghost Army were so effective that a later Army analysis of the performance found that, "Rarely, if ever, has there been a group of such a few men which had so great an influence on the outcome of a major military campaign."

The bravery, ingenuity, and patriotic actions displayed by these citizen-soldiers remained highly classified for more than 40 years after World War II and were never formally recognized.

This bill honors their unique contributions to the war effort by directing the Mint to strike a gold medal in honor of the Ghost Army. The gold medal shall be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where it will be available for display and serve as recognition of this incredible service of the Ghost Army during World War II.

Madam Speaker, I thank Ms. KUSTER for her work on this bill, and I urge Members to vote "yes."

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 707, the Ghost Army Congressional Gold Medal Act.

I thank my friend from New Hampshire, Congresswoman KUSTER, for proposing it. I appreciate my good friend from Utah, Mr. STEWART, for cosponsoring and helping bring this to the floor today on a bipartisan basis.

Sun Tzu, in "The Art of War," stated: "All warfare is based on deception. Hence, when we are able to attack, we must seem unable; when using our forces, we must appear inactive; when we are near, we must make the enemy believe we are far away; when far away, we must make him believe we are near."

That was the philosophy that led to the formation of the 23d Headquarters, Special Troops and the 3133d Signal Service Company, known as the Ghost Army.

H.R. 707 will award a Congressional Gold Medal to the U.S. Army's 23d Headquarters, Special Troops and the 3133d Signal Service Company to honor their bravery displayed during World War II.

The Ghost Army, unlike many other units, was comprised, as my friend from Missouri said, of civilian soldiers who had a proclivity for art, architecture, acting, set design, and engineering. During World War II, the 23d Headquarters Special Troops successfully tricked German forces into believing that 1,000 soldiers were a massive force of over 30,000, and they were able to put on 22 large-scale deceptions in Europe during World War II.

Madam Speaker, now, this is an example where both sides of the aisle can agree that fake news can be good.

They did this by using inflatable tanks, aircraft, and speakers broadcasting the sounds of men and military that were not there. The unit was able to pull German attention on these areas and away from the Allied force operations. This army, these men and women, are credited for saving thousands of lives.

Madam Speaker, one of those might have been my father-in-law, who was in Patton's 8th Army as an engineering officer, trudging across from D-day to Germany. So we are all grateful, all of the descendants of those who served on the beaches and on the continent of Europe at the end of the war.

Madam Speaker, I am a history buff as well, and anybody who has watched The History Channel's World War II documentary has undoubtedly seen the Ghost Army in action. The historic videos and Herculean photo of four men holding a tank over their heads is testimony to the Ghost Army's ingenuity and bravery in the World War.

Madam Speaker, the Ghost Army of World War II deserves to be commended in this way, and I thank my friends from New Hampshire and Utah for their work.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER), the sponsor of this legislation.

Ms. KUSTER. Madam Speaker, when I say "war hero," what image comes to mind?

Some might imagine a brave soldier charging an enemy position, who reminds us of what it means to be courageous. Others might think of a medic dodging enemy fire to provide care for their wounded brother-in-arms, who reminds us of what it means to be selfless. And, still, others might think of a prisoner of war, like my father, a pilot in World War II, who was shot down on D-day and whose stoic survival through inhumane conditions reminds us of what it means to be resilient.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of another type of war hero: Those who go to war armed only with illusion and creativity.

In World War II, two top-secret units, known as the Ghost Army, used combat deception to fool the Nazis. They risked their lives to draw forces away from American combat units so that they would face less resistance. This required a special kind of courage. Whereas a typical American unit had tanks made of steel, the Ghost Army was equipped with tanks made of rubber.

Using inflatable equipment, sound effects, radio trickery, and impersonation, the Ghost Army made it appear there were tens of thousands of combat troops where there really were none. In operations throughout the war, their actions were decisive.

In September of 1944, they filled a 25-mile gap in Patton's line that had opened up after he charged across France. In March of 1945, they impersonated two full divisions to draw enemy attention away from the Ninth Army's crossing of the Rhine River. Their combat deceptions worked brilliantly.

According to a U.S. Army analysis after the war, the Ghost Army deception saved up to an estimated 30,000 Allied lives. Their tactics were so effective that the Army kept them secret for more than 50 years after the war. And because of this classification, the men of the Ghost Army were never recognized for their heroism and contributions to defeating fascism in Europe.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from New Hampshire.

Ms. KUSTER. Madam Speaker, H.R. 707, the Ghost Army Congressional Gold Medal Act, would right this wrong by awarding the Congressional Gold Medal to the Ghost Army.

I am proud that 75 years after their service, with the help of my colleague from Utah, Mr. STEWART, the Ghost Army will finally get some recognition that it so deserves. I thank my colleague for his help.

Madam Speaker, I encourage all of our colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. STEWART), the cosponsor of this important legislation to recognize the Ghost Army.

Mr. STEWART. Madam Speaker, I thank the ranking member, Mr. HILL, and my colleagues. I especially thank my cosponsor from New Hampshire for her support and her words today.

Madam Speaker, much has been said, so I will be brief.

I obviously stand before you in support of awarding the Ghost Army veterans the Congressional Gold Medal. For more than 40 years, this World War II unit of more than 1,000 soldiers was nothing more than a myth; a bit of a ghost, if you will. More than 20 years ago, their heroic actions were still classified until, finally, we could learn the things that they had done.

Today, I ask my colleagues again, both Democrat and Republican, to join me in giving these men and women the recognition that they really deserve.

During our Nation's darkest hour, the Ghost Army did not shy away from the fight. They saved thousands of lives. They stood eye-to-eye against the axis of evil. They defeated fascism in Europe. To do so, many of them made the ultimate sacrifice.

For those heroes who returned home, no one knew of their courage and sacrifice; neither did many of them know of the great success that the Ghost Army had had. They kept their top-secret mission and the operations they did even away from their friends and family.

But, still, they have not been yet recognized by the Army or by this Congressional body. We have the opportunity to right that wrong.

Today, there are only 11 members of more than 1,000 of the original Ghost Army who still remain alive. And to this day, they continue to embody the ideals that Americans strive for: Duty, honor, sacrifice, courage, service.

Let's pass this bill. Let's give the Ghost Army heroes the highest honor that we can.

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Utah for his important closing words to support this important bill, H.R. 707.

What better tribute to those families of the 1,000 who served in the Ghost Army, and those 11 who we still celebrate as being alive with us today than the recognition they deserve, because those 1,000 saved the lives of thousands more in the Allied force as we completed our task of ridding Europe of fascism.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friends from Utah and New Hampshire for their leadership on this bill. I thank Chairman CLEAVER today for guiding our debate, and I encourage everyone in the House to support H.R. 707.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is one of the most amazing things that I have had the opportunity to support since I have been in Congress. And this bill is simply amazing. It ensures official recognition of creativity and innovation displayed by members of the Ghost Army in saving lives, contributing to the defeat of the axis powers during World War II.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Ms. KUSTER for her work in ensuring recognition of this brave and talented group of citizen-soldiers and their unique contributions to the war effort.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCNERNEY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLEAVER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 707, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

□ 1300

SECURING AMERICA'S VACCINES FOR EMERGENCIES ACT OF 2021

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3146) to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to ensure the supply of certain medical materials essential to national defense, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3146

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Securing America's Vaccines for Emergencies Act of 2021" or the "SAVE Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. SECURING ESSENTIAL MEDICAL MATERIALS.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—Section 2(b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4502) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (8) as paragraphs (4) through (9), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

"(3) authorities under this Act should be used when appropriate to ensure the availability of medical materials essential to national defense, including through measures designed to secure the drug supply chain, and taking into consideration the importance of United States competitiveness, scientific leadership and cooperation, and innovative capacity;"

(b) STRENGTHENING DOMESTIC CAPABILITY.—Section 107 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4517) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting "(including medical materials)" after "materials"; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting "(including medical materials such as drugs, devices, and biological products to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent disease that are essential to national defense)" after "essential materials".

(c) STRATEGY ON SECURING SUPPLY CHAINS FOR MEDICAL MATERIALS.—Title I of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4511 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 109. STRATEGY ON SECURING SUPPLY CHAINS FOR MEDICAL MATERIALS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the President, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Secretary of Defense, shall transmit a strategy to the appropriate Members of Congress that includes the following:

"(1) A detailed plan to use the authorities under this title and title III, or any other provision of law, to ensure the supply of medical materials (including drugs, devices, and biological products (as that term is defined in section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262)) to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent disease) essential to national defense, to the extent necessary for the purposes of this Act.

"(2) An analysis of vulnerabilities to existing supply chains for such medical materials, and recommendations to address the vulnerabilities.

"(3) Measures to be undertaken by the President to diversify such supply chains, as appropriate and as required for national defense.

"(4) A discussion of—

"(A) any significant effects resulting from the plan and measures described in this subsection on the production, cost, or distribution of biological products (as that term is defined in section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262)) or any other devices or drugs (as defined under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et. seq.));

"(B) a timeline to ensure that essential components of the supply chain for medical materials are not under the exclusive control of a foreign government in a manner that the President determines could threaten the national defense of the United States; and

"(C) efforts to mitigate any risks resulting from the plan and measures described in this subsection to United States competitiveness, scientific leadership, and innovative capacity, including efforts to cooperate and proactively engage with United States allies.

"(b) PROGRESS REPORT.—Following submission of the strategy under subsection (a), the President shall submit to the appropriate Members of Congress an annual progress report until September 30, 2025, evaluating the implementation of the strategy, and may include updates to the strategy as appropriate. The strategy and progress reports shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

"(c) APPROPRIATE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The term 'appropriate Members of Congress' means the Speaker, majority leader, and minority leader of the House of Representatives, the majority leader and minority leader of the Senate, the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate."

SEC. 3. INVESTMENT IN SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4533) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(h) INVESTMENT IN SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to other authorities in this title, the President may make available to an eligible entity described in paragraph (2) payments to increase the security of supply chains and supply chain activities, if the President certifies to Congress not less than 30 days before making such a payment that the payment is critical to meet national defense requirements of the United States.

"(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—An eligible entity described in this paragraph is an entity that—

"(A) is organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States; and

"(B) produces—

"(i) one or more critical components;

"(ii) critical technology; or

"(iii) one or more products or raw materials for the security of supply chains or supply chain activities.

"(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms 'supply chain' and 'supply chain activities' have the meanings given those terms by the President by regulation."

(b) REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall prescribe regulations setting forth definitions for the terms "supply chain" and "supply chain activities" for the purposes of section 303(h) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4533(h)), as added by subsection (a).

(2) SCOPE OF DEFINITIONS.—The definitions required by paragraph (1)—

(A) shall encompass—